

Are You With

The

EVENING

Times

for Cheaper Gas?

VOL. 1. NO. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1895.

ONE CENT.

THE TIMES: OVER 3,500 COLUMNS FOR 50 CENTS A MONTH.

WASHINGTON IN GLOOM

While the Gas Light Company Pays Big Dividends.

CITY HELD IN ITS OLUTOH

Its Exorbitant Prices Make It Impossible For the Commissioners to Illuminate Streets All the Night. Considerable Shifting Necessary to Give the Best Possible Lighting.

The Morning Times' cartoon yesterday and accompanying description of the dangers, by reason of darkness that fill Washington's parks after nightfall received general comment and approval; but the parks are quite safe in comparison with some other localities when the moon fails to shine according to the almanac programme.

The Commissioners are doing all they can under the hard conditions laid down by the gas company. The money they have to spend on gas is limited by the appropriation and is not enough to pay for gas for street lights all night long at the exorbitant prices charged by Mr. John R. McLean and his associates. They are compelled to stint at both ends of the night and to arrange to take advantage of every glint of moonlight possible.

SCHEDULE FOR AUGUST.

The schedule for August begins with light from 8 p. m. to 3 a. m. nearly and closes with 7 p. m. to 4 a. m. Then for the first ten days and the last five, it is provided that the schedule may be changed by the Commissioners so as to get the benefit of the moonlight.

Citizens congratulate themselves that only half the time is thus involved in uncertainty. Last night the Commissioners, in despair at the continued clouds, showers, and complaints of citizens, that have attended their efforts to use the moon this month, ordered the lights on all night and the people generally took advantage of the situation to spend a part of the evening in the open air in spite of occasional showers and dripping foliage.

Several other nights the gas has not been lighted till early morning, and none but a few could make calculations on what would be done on a given night. The authorities themselves did not know until late in the afternoon.

GROING IN THE DARK.

The result has been that an aristocratic Dupont Circle Saturday night the passenger alighting from a street car went groping his way up Massachusetts avenue, while a shower coming up filled the gutters and caused wet feet, except for the careful man who always carries rubbers in his pocket.

At the same hour "Broadfield" was full of devotion in the gloom and rain, held in check only by the activity of the police. Except that the criminal classes have no means of knowing when the gas will be lighted and when not, while the police are kept accurately informed, highway robberies, murderous assaults, and nameless crimes would be of nightly occurrence. And a dozen would have been reported on the night in question.

But while darkness filled the city from nightfall till 1 a. m., with occasional intervals of moonlight, the present Commissioners knew that the moon would set about 2 a. m., and at 1:30 the lamplighters were out in force.

AN UNEXPECTED MOON.

It chanced that while they were busy lighting up the moon hung in the western sky, full and clear, making the gas pale and useless for half an hour.

The time was short, but it is as much as saved nightly by waiting till after dark before lighting begins, and the gas company, that Sunday morning would have been gladly saved for some rainy evening when citizens go blundering home through the storm and wet and mud on Kalorama Heights, in Eckington or across the unpaved ways of East Washington.

All this inconvenience and danger both in the parks, as portrayed in a lively manner yesterday, and on the streets and around the alleys, is for one purpose, to enable the stockholders of the Washington Gas Light, most of them already rich, to draw 10 per cent. dividends, roll up hundreds of thousands of surplus and distribute accumulated earnings, a half-million dollars at a time.

This they have been doing with great regularity since they started with \$50,000 capital. In addition, they have got possession of a property here which they hope to sell to the Government for at least \$5,000,000 in case they should ever be obliged to let go.

FACTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

With a hope of giving the city such lighting, as other cities have, and of reducing the price of gas to keep step with the progress of science, in its manufacture, Congress has many times investigated the gas monopoly. It did so last winter, and the results are fresh in all minds.

Not so well known are facts brought out by the Spooner investigation, ten years ago. Gen. E. W. Whitaker, W. C. Dodge and James C. Clute were among the citizens who brought out the facts then.

It was found that the company had no record of its business from 1848 to 1866. There was a prospect of an investigation in 1883, and under an order of the directors, all rich men, Mr. Bartol, then president, sold the books showing the financial transactions for eighteen years to Allen, Lane & Scott, of Philadelphia, to be used in the manufacture of paper.

This act blotted out the transactions leading up to the distribution of \$500,000 of additional stock and increase of capital to \$1,000,000. Upon this in-

creased capital the government and the people were asked then and have been ever since to pay 10 per cent. dividends, though a large part is believed to be "water."

CONTRADICTIONS EVERYWHERE.

The officers of the company at that time made shuffling statements. The president said \$1,500,000 of the \$2,400,000 stock had been paid in in cash, but Secretary Bailey would not swear to more than \$1,000,000.

President McIlheny said the cost of coal was \$4.50 a ton, but Secretary Blackburn showed the secretary's sworn statement that coal cost only \$3.50.

Mr. McIlheny said then gas could be made at 90 cents a thousand, and the company have a profit of \$50,000 a year. Last winter, with improved processes, by which, according to general testimony, the cost of making has been reduced, these same officials brought figures to show that gas could not be made for less than a dollar.

In the face of this the Ogden Gas Company, in Chicago, will begin laying mains in September upon an agreement to furnish gas to private consumers at 90 cents and to the city at 75 cents.

PARKS SHOULD BE LIGHTED.

Commissioner Truesdell said yesterday that the parks should be all means be well lighted. These reservations, he said, are more particularly under the supervision of Col. John M. Wilson, but all that the board could do has been done to secure the funds necessary to increase the lighting facilities. Col. Truesdell said he did not recall that the commission had ever asked Congress for a special appropriation, but they would cheerfully cooperate in any effort of that kind.

Commissioner Powell stated that the Commissioners have nothing to do officially with the United States parks. "We are, however," said he, "lighting some of the lamps on the outskirts of the park and located near the sidewalks. I think we light a hundred or two, and we do it because of Col. Wilson's request, and because of his lack of appropriations." Health officer Woodward said: "The lighting of the streets is not a matter that affects the public health, particularly, but in the interest of public comfort and public safety they should be well lighted. It ought to be provided for."

A YACHT ON THE ROCKS.

Beautiful Lake Pleasure Vessel on Rocks in Lake Superior.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The big steam yacht Sentinel, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board, ran hard on Clarke's Shoal, off Seventy-ninth street, last evening.

The boat was going at full speed and was brought to a sudden stop. Her bow and the larger portion of the hull passed over the reef, and she stuck on her stern. The Sentinel is owned by L. C. Wachsmuth, who brought her from Brooklyn this summer by way of the Atlantic, St. Lawrence River and the lakes. She is one of the largest boats hailing from this port used as yachts and measures 129 feet long and 19 feet beam.

The passengers reluctantly left the boat at midnight. Clarke's Shoal is composed of boulders and they lie very close to the surface. If an easterly gale springs up before the yacht is released there is no chance of her being saved.

EDITOR MYRICK DEAD.

Cause of Trouble Between Speaker Crisp and President Cleveland.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—A special to the Constitution from Americus, Ga., states that Capt. Bascom Myrick, editor of the Times-Recorder, died there at 1 o'clock this morning. Capt. Myrick was one of Speaker Crisp's most intimate political advisers. The only office which Crisp asked of Cleveland was a consulship for Myrick.

Hoke Smith fought the appointment and defeated Myrick. That was the beginning of the estrangement between the Speaker and the President.

ROLOFF, THE REVOLUTIONIST

He Gets Down to Business in an Effective Way.

Blows Up a Viaduct, Cuts Off Tri-State's Water Supply and Declares That Cuba is a Republic.

New York, Aug. 8.—Reports have been received in this city by Cubans of the work of Gen. Rolloff since he landed in Cuba, and apparently show that the insurgent general has been extremely active.

BLOWS UP A VIADUCT.

Triumphed, the point at which Rolloff first struck a blow, and suffered greatly through the loss of her water supply. This was cut off by Gen. Rolloff, who blew up the viaduct through which the water was carried at a point not far from the city. The work was done with dynamite and was so thorough that the country was flooded for a long distance.

Gen. Rolloff arrived at the outskirts of the city July 24, and several skirmishes followed, without results. The mine which destroyed the viaduct was exploded July 28.

PROCLAIMED THE REPUBLIC.

Rolloff's first act after he had placed his foot on Cuban soil was to proclaim the country a republic, and he publicly called upon the youth of Cuba to fight and if necessary to die for her independence.

In addition to his appeal to his old friends and comrades, his proclamation offers to each Spanish soldier who will join the insurgent forces with his arms and ammunition the sum of \$500 and \$2 a day as long as the war shall continue, and to Spanish sergeants joining the insurgents with their men the rank of captain in the Cuban army.

Hunting Up Her History.

Wahash, Ind., Aug. 8.—D. D. Duncan, a New York attorney employed by George J. Gould, in the suit brought against him by Zella Nicolson, formerly of this city, left here yesterday for New York after arranging to take the depositions of six or seven Wahash people who are acquainted with Zella's history here.

Government Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$544,565; from customs, \$636,405; and miscellaneous, \$40,957. The national bank notes registered to-day for redemption amounted to \$465,508.

SUMMER PORTRAITS.



SENATOR DAVID BENNETT HILL.

TROLLEY BALKED AGAIN

Schoepf's Application for Habeas Corpus Refused.

POWER OF THE POLICE COURT

Judge Cole Declares It to Be Paramount in the Case and Not Subject to Review by His Tribunal—Appeal Taken by the Eckington Official.

Judge Cole this morning dismissed the suit of William K. Schoepf, superintendent of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, for a writ of habeas corpus from the police court, where he is now under sentence for violating a city ordinance by the unlawful occupation of government property.

Mr. Ridout, his attorney, gave notice of an appeal, and unless the court of appeals reverses Judge Cole's decision the sentence of the lower court will be in all probability carried out.

As superintendent of the railroad company, Mr. Schoepf was arrested for violating an ordinance of the late corporation of Washington, passed November 22, 1862, by occupying New York avenue with trolley poles and wires. He pleaded not guilty, was given a hearing and convicted. He was then given his choice of paying a fine of \$25 per day for each day's continued violation of the ordinance or a sentence in the workhouse.

By the advice of counsel he chose the latter, and sued for a writ of habeas corpus, releasing him from the custody of the workhouse officials, on the ground that the ordinance under which he was sentenced was void. Pending the hearing and decision of the case in the supreme court of the District he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500. Mr. Stephen Talty acted as his surety.

JUDGE COLE'S OPINION.

Judge Cole took the matter up this morning after court convened this morning. Mr. Ridout, for his client, and Messrs. Thomas and Duvall, for the District, were present. All of the lawyers around the courthouse gathered in the room, and Mr. Schoepf himself came on the ground that the ordinance under which he was sentenced was void. Pending the hearing and decision of the case in the supreme court of the District he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500. Mr. Stephen Talty acted as his surety.

"The first question in this case," said Judge Cole, after briefly alluding to the nature of the case before him, "is that of the authority of this court to review the proceedings of the police court. The supreme court of the United States has passed on this matter and shown that this court cannot pass on matters where the police court has had jurisdiction and has passed on the same matters. It cannot review the police court proceedings."

"The petitioner, in his argument, held that the police court was without authority to enforce the ordinance, on the ground that the District of Columbia cannot maintain an action in its own name for obstruction of streets that belong to the Government of the United States, and which latter alone has authority to bring such action. His attorney cited cases to show that the Government of the United States alone had this right."

"The question, therefore, is whether the right is exclusively in the country's Government or whether the District may not also bring action. I hold the latter to be the case."

"The act of 1871, section 77, which the Revised Statutes afterwards repeats, gives the board of public works the right to make all necessary regulations to keep in repair the streets, avenues and alleys of Washington."

TWO PRECEDENTS CITED.

"In two cases the United States Supreme Court construed the act and said in both Continued on second page.

SEVEN TIMES MARRIED.

Wedded Career of a Barber Who Dropped Dead.

New York, Aug. 8.—A Morning Journal special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: E. A. Smith, a barber, who came here two years ago, dropped dead Monday, and since his death it has developed that he was married to seven women.

One of his wives is in New York city, one in Columbus, Ga.; one in Atlanta, Ga., two in South Town and one in Jacksonville. Smith's death was noted in press dispatches and telegrams have been pouring in on the officials from his many wives.

The New York wife, who claims to be No. 1, wanted the body held until she arrived, but the Jacksonville wife favored immediate interment, and her wishes prevailed. The New York woman will reach here to-day, and the other wives are also expected.

There will probably be a lively fight for Smith's property. Smith claimed New York city as his home, and visited there two or three times a year.

SHE'S A WASHINGTON GIRL

Miss Eva Samstag Bravely Rescues a Drowning Lad.

Dressed in a Walking Suit She Saved Ernest Harrison at the Rock-away Beach.

A romantic story comes from Far Rock-away Beach of the heroism and bravery of a Washington girl.

Among the many summer sojourners at this Long Island coast resort is Miss Eva Samstag, of No. 911 S street northwest, daughter of Mr. Samuel Samstag, the auctioneer, of this city.

Miss Samstag is an expert swimmer, and to this accomplishment and her bravery and presence of mind a had probably owes his life.

Last Sunday morning, owing to a slight indisposition, she made up her mind not to indulge in her usual diversion, but contented herself by strolling on the beach and watching the others. The resort contained more than its usual quota of visitors that day, and the surf was running very high.

A little boy, not over 12 years of age, who had been amusing himself by diving off the pier, suddenly amused them by the water and on the shore by his cries for help. He had ventured out too far and the waves were carrying him farther and farther beyond the reach of assistance. For a time he battled with the waves, but his strength was fast becoming exhausted.

Miss Samstag, though dressed in a walking suit, rushed into the water and boldly struck out toward the struggling lad.

She reached the well-known exhausted boy at last just as he was going down for the last time. With great effort she held his head out of the water, at the same time keeping herself afloat, until both were lifted into the boat which had come to their rescue. The brave girl completely collapsed after being lifted into the boat, and it was with much difficulty that she finally recovered consciousness.

Her first thoughts were of the little boy whose young life she had saved. She enquired of the boatman how the boy was. The little turned out to be Ernest Harrison, of Washington, who was stopping at the place with his parents. Miss Samstag is now the heroine of the resort, and her praise is on every one's lips.

Scupper Women Use Axes.

Marquette, Wis., Aug. 8.—A band of women armed with axes and clubs have again torn down the fence built by the Menominee River Lumber Company, and injured the men defending it. Several of the parties have been arrested. The company is determined to hold the land. The squatters claim that it belongs to the Government, and that the company has no control over it. More trouble is feared before the question is settled.

FOUND REST IN THE RIVER

Mrs. Martha A. West Commits Suicide by Drowning.

Physician Came Too Late

Life Was Not Extinct When She Was Taken Out, But the Telephone Call Was Misunderstood—She Left a Sad Letter, But No Hint of the Cause of Her Act.

Mrs. Martha A. West, who lived on Canal road near Georgetown, committed suicide this morning by deliberately walking overboard at Tenney's wharf.

A telephone message was received at the seventh precinct station, corner of Thirty-second and G streets about nine o'clock this morning, stating that a woman had fallen into the river near Tenney's mill, and requesting medical aid be immediately dispatched to the place. For some unaccountable reason the message was at the time misunderstood at the station, and it was some minutes, possibly half an hour, before the patrol wagon reached the scene.

In the meantime the work of rescuing the unfortunate woman was vigorously carried out by those who had rescued her, but without avail, and life was extinct before a physician arrived.

George Warren, mate of the schooner Clytie, lying at Tenney's wharf, said his attention was attracted by an object floating in the water near his boat, which proved to be the body of a woman. He called immediately to a colored boy who was on the boat to throw him a rope, and together they soon succeeded in getting the woman out of the water.

LIFE WAS NOT EXTINGUISHED.

The colored boy ran to the nearest drug stock, which was some squares distant, and telephoned the nearest police station what had occurred. In the meanwhile several employees from Tenney's mills, which are near the scene of the accident, ran to the mate's assistance, and they resorted to the methods usually employed in such cases to bring back life. Their efforts proved unsuccessful, and the woman died about fifteen or twenty minutes after being taken from the water.

The unfortunate woman proved to be Mrs. Martha A. West, the wife of Alexander West, a stone quarryman, and lived with her husband and four sons on Canal road. That the case was one of a clear intent to commit suicide was proven by a letter found on the table in her bedroom, which while not dated, was evidently written before she left the house this morning.

GOOD-BYE LETTER.

The letter, which was directed to her son Willie, reads as follows: "Good-bye to all; love to all. In the river you will find my body. I am going to leave all of you forever. I am tired of life. Take care of my children. My life is no good to me. Put me beside Nellie. Look in the river for me. Take care of Howard for me. Farewell to all. In the river I lay."

Her husband, when seen by The Times reporter, said that he had no idea what could have led his wife to do such a thing; that her home life had been always happy, and that when he left her this morning she seemed as usual.

It is said that one of her neighbors, who was in the house this morning, saw her go out, and that she would never see her again. An inquest will be held at the seventh precinct station this afternoon, when the causes for the act may be developed.

BIG STEAMER WRECKED.

British Vessel Catterthun Broken Upon the Rocks.

London, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Lloyds from Sydney, N. S. W., states that the British steamer, Catterthun, bound from Sydney for Hong Kong, ran on the Seal Rocks, which lie between Sydney and Brisbane, and became a total wreck. The dispatch adds that some of the passengers and crew were saved, but that a number of persons are missing.

A Central News dispatch from Melbourne says that the vessel struck at 2 o'clock in the morning. It was soon seen that there was no possible chance to save it, and orders were given to abandon ship. All hands took to the small boats and laid their course for the main land. One of the boats reached Foster this morning, but the others have not been heard from and it is feared that they have been lost.

There were a large number of Australian and English passengers on the steamer.

NOT GENUINE NOTE PAPER

Counterfeiters' Paper Not Taken From the Government Mills.

Every Sheet Accounted For and Genuine Paper Has No Water Mark as the Spurious Paper Had.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 8.—The impudently that the paper found in the possession of William Bruckway and his gang of counterfeiters, under arrest in New York, was stolen or obtained through the collusion of an employee of the Government mill at Dalton, is emphatically denied by Messrs. Crane, owners and managers of the mill, who for years have had a Government contract for the paper used for Government and State bank notes and bonds.

COULD NOT OCCUR.

Their mill is located at Colville, three miles from East Pittsfield, and is under the same protection as the Treasury Department at Washington. Every sheet of paper is counted three times, registered, packed and sealed, and on its arrival in Washington it goes through the same process before receipt is given. The loss of a single sheet would be detected inside of ten days, and the secret service officials would make an immediate investigation.

A POOR IMITATION.

W. Murray Crane says that the paper which the Secret Service officials found in the possession of the counterfeiters is a poor imitation of the government paper that was in use four years ago, and was made by pasting together two sheets of Crane's well-known bond paper and inserting the red and blue threads of silk between them.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

This bond paper is of excellent quality and may be bought anywhere. It bears a water-mark, and the paper set off from the counterfeiters has a water-mark while the government paper has no water mark of any sort.

About four years ago the straight silk lines were changed to spray lines at the top and bottom of the colored silk fibers, and every sheet of this issue ever made has been delivered and accepted for.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Aggressive Proceedings of the Prosecution in the Durant Case.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—It is understood that the attorneys in the Durant case yesterday drew up the necessary affidavits to present to Judge Murphy to-day concerning the alleged contempt of court.

It is probable that the first thing in court to-day will be the reading of these affidavits and the issuing of an order from the court to several newspaper reporters calling upon them to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The impending of the jury will then be resumed.

The prosecution will hereafter give particular attention to the Signal Corps, of the Second Brigade, of which Durant is a member.

This organization is composed of young men, who at the time of the arrest of their comrade, did considerable to afford him temporary relief. Some of the warmest friends of Durant in the corps suggested raising a fund for his defence.

All the jurors hereafter examined as to qualifications will be closely questioned regarding their acquaintance with members of the Signal Corps, and as to any conversation with Durant, and the prosecution will endeavor to make either of these grounds sufficient to excuse a juror.

Railway Wreck in New Mexico.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—A special from Albuquerque, N. M., says a serious accident occurred on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad at Grant Station, about 100 miles west of Albuquerque, at 6 o'clock last evening. Two sleeping cars and two day coaches of the train, which left San Francisco Monday evening, left the track at the point named. It is reported that several persons were killed and twenty-five injured. A message was sent to Albuquerque calling for all the physicians who could go. Owing to the distance of the place from a telegraph office it is difficult to get details.

Kicking Tooth Carpenters.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The State board of dental examiners, holding a few days' session in this city, have by an unanimous vote, withdrawn from the National Dental Association of Examiners, now in session at Asbury Park, N. J.

Dr. W. J. Younger, president of the State board of examiners, states as a reason for the action that the National Association recognized dental institutions of instruction with which the California State board are not satisfied.

Frightful Railway Collision.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 8.—The cannon-ball express train smashed into a special freight just below Plymouth village about 6 o'clock this morning, with frightful results. Engineer Frank Stevens and Fireman George S. Merrill and W. B. Gilman were killed instantly. The second engine—name at present unknown—jumped and escaped. Several passengers were seriously injured, and fourteen new freight cars, just from the shops, were stove into pieces, as were the locomotives.

NOT A CAMP OF HARMONY

Democratic Malcontents Are Whetting Their Knives.

ONLY BIDDING THEIR TIME

Announcement of the Expected Disfranchisement Expected to Intensify the Feeling—Rare Fight Booked When the Convention Meets to Name a National Delegate.

The question now most discussed in Democratic circles is, Who will be sent to the national Democratic convention from this city?

The knowing ones are very reticent about giving any information as to what the aspirants are. The members of the District central committee have been taught by previous experience that a still tongue makes a wise head, and they are obeying this maxim religiously.

The members guardedly avoid committing themselves, and all the information that can be obtained from them is to the effect that no steps will be taken until the national committee meets and sets a day for the holding of the national convention.

The sealed lips of some of the members of the central committee do not conceal the fact that a struggle is in view, like that of the central committee of the Republican party. It is well known that the old sores in the Democratic party of the District have never healed sufficiently to remove entirely the sting. And when the trumpet sounds for the assembling of the true and tried, there will be found in their midst the evil spirit, ever ready to bring up questions which it was hoped had been buried forever.

NOT ALL AT PEACE.

Like the Republicans, they also have their factions, and already are beginning to show their hands. Those who have been provided with comfortable offices are not finding any fault, but those who are on the anxious bench, expecting every day to hear from Gray Gables, are the ones who will stir up strife.

As one conservative Democrat said to-day, there will be noise in the air when the remaining District appointments are made and those left out in the cold will be heard from.

WILL LEAVE A STING.

"The fight now in progress for the position of regent of the college," he continued, "created as much commotion as a case of horns turned loose. You see, the unfortunate are the ones who will display their feeling early, and they will be particularly offended at those influential Democrats who worked for the other men. This feeling is sure to display itself in the selection of delegates to the national convention, and the disappointed ones will get in their work in the selection of delegates to the District convention."

QUARREL OF TONY WOMEN.

London, Aug. 8.—The action for damages for injury to a woman and child, filed by Justice Hawkins in the high court of justice this morning is exciting comment in society circles. Mrs. Jacoby, wife of the brother of Mrs. J. A. Jacoby, M. P. for the Middle district of Derbyshire, asks the court to award £10,000 damages against Countess Cowley, wife of the Earl of Cowley, who is alleged to have charged that Mrs. Jacoby was the writer of anonymous filthy letters that were circulated in 1893 in the Badminton district, the best-known hunting district in the west of England.

Still Harping on Silver.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The free silver men in charge of the proposed convention to be held here are elated over the prospects of the meeting, to begin August 19, and the success of a large gathering of silver men is more strongly assured. A number of the noted men invited to speak have promised to do so and others that are not able to be present, have written heartily endorsing the movement.

Corner Stone Anniversary.

The exercises in honor of the tenth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the colored Lutheran Church, Eighth street northwest, near Grant avenue, will take place to-morrow evening. Short addresses will be made by the pastor and other ministers and friends present. There will also be suitable exercises by the Sunday school next Sunday afternoon.

Reports Much Exaggerated.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 8.—From advice received by Gen. Alsig, he finds the reports concerning the troubles at Springfield greatly exaggerated, and says there is nothing in the situation as it now appears to justify the calling out of troops or any State interference in the matter.

Good Times Corner.

Huntingdon, Pa., Aug. 8.—The managers of the large tannery at Salford, this county, have voluntarily added 10 per cent. to the wages of its sixty employees, to take effect at once.

Middletown, Ky., Aug. 8.—The Watts steel and iron syndicate have made another 10 per cent. raise in the wages of employees. This is the largest basic steel plant in the South.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 8.—The Edge

more from Company has advanced the wages of its employees 10 per cent., to take effect August 15. 1776 hundred workmen are affected.

FURTHER details

concerning several of the local and telegraphic news features in this issue of the Evening Times will be found in to-morrow's Morning Times.